

influence of sex. In the third the influence of such extraneous subjects as alcohol, syphilis, migraine, and the various glandular diseases, as myxedema, etc. In the fourth the influence of sun, heat, cold, and various hygienic measures. In the fifth chapter is taken up the discussion of rational thinking, its development, and particularly the method of its improvement. In the sixth is discussed memory and its systematic development, and in the next chapter rational mental work, in which there is an interesting discussion on the influence of parents on children and the method of studying children. Perhaps the eighth chapter is most interesting, for it takes up the method to be employed in the development of intelligence in children, and the last chapter is very constructive, it being concerned with hygienic measures to be adopted in various schools to obtain the best results.

As can be readily seen from the above skeleton it would be difficult to adequately review such a work as this. To anyone who is interested in the development of intelligence this book offers a great deal. To those who do not believe that all sickly children should be done away with, this book offers some hope, for it is interesting to learn that James Watt was so ill as a child that he was compelled to sit in the house and read most of the time. That Descartes was compelled to lie in bed for eleven hours, and thus began his philosophy. That Kant, Locke, Francis Bacon, Newton, and Pope were sickly while youngsters. That Haemholtz was a hydrocephalic child and Rousseau's birth cost his mother's life. Rosseau and Voltaire were neurasthenic. The author also makes the interesting statement that those writers whose work was fantastical were very large meat eaters. He quotes Dumas the elder and Victor Hugo as shining examples of this. It is interesting also that these sickly children lived to an old age, for Humboldt died at ninety, Kant at eighty, Newton at eighty-four, Locke at seventy-one, etc. It can be seen from this that this work makes interesting reading.

T. H. W.

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FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS: ITS CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES. By HENRY HERBERT GODDARD, Director of the Research Laboratory of the Training School for Feeble-minded Boys and Girls, at Vineland, N. J. Pp. 599; illustrated. New York: MacMillan Co., 1914.

THIS book represents the work done in the Vineland Research Laboratory during the past five years, it being an attempt to discover the causes of feeble-mindedness. The histories of 327 cases are presented. It is only necessary to say each case was thoroughly worked up, the material having been selected, and as a consequence the conclusions drawn merit all the attention that can be given to them. Most of the book is taken up with the detail of these

histories, they being arranged as much as possible, according to whether or not the causes are probably hereditary, with neuropathic history, accident cases, those to which there was no assignable cause, and those which were unclassified.

The most interesting part of the work, of course, is that which concerns itself with the causes and theories of feeble-mindedness and the remedies. The most interesting fact brought out was that the chief cause is hereditary, 54 per cent. of the cases studied being included in this class, and in addition 11.3 per cent. being grouped under the probably hereditary class. Their conclusions regarding alcoholism were surprising. They consider only the drunkards. They conclude that alcoholism itself probably does not cause feeble-mindedness. This is contrary to the usually accepted view. They come to the conclusion that feeble-mindedness is hereditary, and that a child will at maturity have the average intelligence that its parents had, and that the inheritance of feeble-mindedness is in accordance with the well-known Mendelian law. They are not by any means certain of this, but their studies have forced them more or less to this conclusion. Only a small part of the book is taken up with practical applications. They point out what has so often been pointed out by others, that the State should recognize that paupers, criminals, and ne'er-do-wells are such chiefly because they are feeble-minded and that they should be treated as such. They deplore the fact that all the States do not take into consideration the training of such classes, but treat them as criminals, thereby only propagating this class and not really coming to any definite conclusion.

On the whole, this book is an excellent study of feeble-mindedness, and should be recommended to all physicians and laymen who are interested in this subject.

T. H. W.

DEFECTIVE OCULAR MOVEMENTS AND THEIR DIAGNOSIS. By E. and M. LANDOLT, (Paris). Translated by ALFRED ROEMMELE, M.B., CH.B., and ELMORE W. BREWERTON, F.R.C.S. Pp. 99; 27 illustrations. London: Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press, Hodder & Stoughton, Warwick Square, E. C., 1914.

THIS small volume is based upon the data of anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the muscles, nerves, and centres. We miss some of the clearness we are accustomed to find in the writings of the elder Landolt. This is due to the condensation of so comprehensive a subject when dealt with in this way. It is not easy reading, but is an excellent *vade mecum* for a student who has a fair knowledge of the anatomy of the nerves and centres governing the ocular muscles.

T. B. S.